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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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August 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 90
Humidity 90 65

August 29, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 91 63

7736 日二十月七

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

三拜禮 號九廿月八英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Splendid Thrust by French Troops.

London, August 28.
Correspondents describe Beaumont village as a veritable fortress. To the south-east the ground is wooded, and behind lies the wooded hill of Waville, which is the last commanding position on the heights. The assaults began at daybreak. Both wings rapidly reached their objectives, namely the Beaumont high road and Chabreuil road as far as Oheume wood. Machine guns on the north border of Fosse wood stopped the centre temporarily, but, by noon, the whole of the Beaumont woods were captured. The ground gained is three quarters of a mile in depth. The special significance of the success is that it was achieved when the French might have been expected to be fully occupied in consolidating the new ground.

The New British Thrust.

London, August 28.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—As the result of our attack yesterday, we advanced our line, after heavy fighting, on a front of two thousand yards astride the St. Julien-Poelcapelle Road and established ourselves in further portions of the German third system. The enemy twice attacked without result. At Inverness Copse, we secured prisoners.

German Account of British Attacks.

London, August 28.
A German wireless official message states:—A strong English attack on the Ypres-Menin Road broke down heavily. The English also attacked between Langemark and the Rouler Press Railway, using numerous tanks and low-flying aeroplanes. The attack was without result, except for a small indent made north-east of Frezenberg.

JAPANESE TROOPS.

Not to be Sent to Russian Front.

London, August 28.
Groundless reports have been circulating in Paris to the effect that Japanese troops will soon arrive on the Russian Front. It is believed that these are of enemy origin. It is difficult to see their object, but it is apparently hoped that by arousing a certain amount of disappointment, when it is discovered that they are untrue, to create talk and discussion in Allied countries regarding the part which each is playing in the war, and possibly ultimately to create discussion on the subject.

U. S. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS EXTENDED.

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson has issued a Proclamation forbidding the shipment of any goods to Europe for neutrals except under licence, and also extending the list of goods for which a licence is required for shipment to the Allies and extra-European neutrals, these goods to include cotton, meats, sugar and most of America's other exports. President Wilson emphasises his determination that the enemy shall not benefit directly or indirectly by American products.

CANADA'S VALUABLE HELP.

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, in the House of Commons, Sir William White, Minister of Finance, announced that, owing to the increased British output of munitions, the Canadian production of certain kinds had been discontinued and others diminished. Canada had advanced seven millions sterling to the Imperial Government in July and the same in August, and would advance five millions monthly until December. They had also advanced, in addition, a million in August for the purchase of cheese, two millions for the purchase of hay, oats and flour. Meanwhile the Imperial Government was financing the Canadian war expenditure overseas.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SUKHOMINOFF.

Some Startling Allegations.

London, August 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that at the trial of General Sukhomino, General Lavoch, the ex-Commander of the South Western Front, declared that under General Sukhomino's regime military secrets were communicated direct to Berlin and Vienna from Petrograd via Warsaw. General Velichko, the Deputy Director of Engineers, said that among General Sukhomino's extraordinary acts was the destruction of Russia's best fortresses. Experts who, like himself, protested were dismissed. The ex-Tsar saw everything through General Sukhomino's spectacles.

HISTORIC RUSSIAN MUSEUM PILLAGED.

London, August 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that burglars have pillaged the historic museum of the ex-Grand Duke Michael Nikolaievitch, and carried off works of art valued at five million roubles.

Later.

INTERESTING MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, August 28.
The Duke of Westminster has been appointed Second in Command of the Tank Battalion.

GERMAN FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY'S LEAVE.

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Kölnische Zeitung* says that Herr Von Stumm, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been granted leave, for reasons of health. It is uncertain whether he will resume office. Baron Borshaw is acting as his substitute.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN DRIVE.

Further Progress Reported.

London, August 28.
A wireless Italian official message states:—We are continuing our progress on the Bainsizza Plateau. Our troops are in close contact with the enemy. Local attacks gave us further positions.

A Candid Admission.

London, August 28.
A wireless Austrian official message, dated August 28, states:—We evacuated Monte Santo without fight on the night of August 24.

British Congratulations.

London, August 28.
The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has congratulated the King of Italy on the splendid achievements of the past week, which have inflicted a heavy blow on the enemy and will have a far-reaching effect on the course of the war. He was happy that British guns and monitors were able to contribute to the success.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

London, August 28.
Interruption of cables to the Continent, owing to a storm, and the unusual activity of the German censorship, make any appreciation of the situation in Germany doubly difficult. It is announced that the first business to be referred to the Chancellor's new-fangled "Free Commission" will be the reply to the Pope's Note. Apparently the Government's draft will be submitted to the Commission for consideration and amendment, and experience will alone show how the seven members of the Reichstag and the seven Federal Councillors will work together. The former will probably have small say against the Councillors, who are all men of weight and importance. The whole scheme is regarded as a makeshift, giving a show of parliamentarisation of the Government with little substance, but it has succeeded in momentarily appeasing the claims of the Reichstag.

GREAT SPEECH BY GENERAL KORNILOFF.

How the Army is Disorganised.

London, August 28.
A feature of the great Conference at Moscow was a most remarkable speech by the Generalissimo (General Korniloff) emphasising the disorganisation of the Russian Army and outlining remedial measures. General Korniloff declared that the death penalty was only a small part of what was necessary. He mentioned thereabout that in August some soldiers who killed officers ceased their outrages only when they were threatened with shooting; also that a regiment of the Siberian Rifles which had abandoned the Riga Front, only returned to duty when its extermination was ordered. We are implacably fighting anarchy in the Army. The situation at the front is so bad that we have lost the whole of Galicia, the whole of Bukhovina, and all the fruits of our recent victories. The enemy has crossed our frontier at several points and is threatening our fertile southern provinces. He is endeavouring to destroy the Rumanian Army and is knocking at the gates of Riga. If the Army does not help us and hold the shore of the Gulf of Riga, the road to Petrograd will be opened wide. General Korniloff emphasised that the disorganisation of the Army was due to the acts of people who were completely ignorant of military affairs. He urged the immediate adoption of remedial measures, including the strengthening of the authority of the non-commissioned officers, the improvement of officers' pay, and the forbidding of regimental committees to participate in a decision on military operations or in the appointment of leaders. Similar measures must be applied at the rear. The condition of the railways was such that by November the Army would not receive any supplies on the South-West Front and at present it was nearly finished. The output of guns and shells had fallen by sixty per cent. and the output of aeroplanes by eighty per cent., as compared with the period between October, 1916, and January, 1917. He concluded by saying that he believed that the genius and reason of the Russians would save the country and that the ancient glory of the Army would be restored.

The speech was greeted by prolonged cheers from everywhere, except the Extreme Left.

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

Inter-Allied Conference in London.

London, August 28.
The Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference set in London privately to consider the future attitude towards the war and peace. An authorized statement says that Mr. Arthur Henderson, the ex-Cabinet Member, who presided, welcomed the representatives, including the South African Labour leader, Colonel Crosswell. Mr. Henderson acknowledged statements from the Australian and South African Labour Societies. He declared that the main issues of the war were so fundamental, far-reaching and vital to the future of the human race as to demand a dispassionate consideration by both the majority and the minority sections present. No satisfactory results could be achieved by an attempt on the part of the majority to out-vote the minority. The Conference should endeavour to agree on a basis of war aims. The Conference adjourned until to-morrow.

RUSSIAN TROOPS TURN TAIL.

London, August 28.
A Russian official wireless message states:—The enemy adopted the offensive from Osarnovits against Novosibirsk. Our infantry near Boyassy did not wait for the attack, but, leaving the trenches, retired to the east. The reserves also retreated and the Austrians occupied positions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FALLING ROUBLE.

London, August 28.
The rouble reached its lowest exchange value in London to-day, namely, 250 for £10, compared with 241 nominally.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

London, August 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Government has announced an increase in soldiers' pensions on a per cent. basis from April, in consideration of the increased cost of living in Canada.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

German Efforts Weakened.

London, Aug. 28.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters mentions that the outstanding feature of the recent fighting was the inability of the Germans to resist or counter-attack in adequate strength. On the right of the Meuse the enemy front is barely two miles in advance of the line whence they started their staggering rush to Verdun in February last year.

The Gallant Canadians.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.
Replying to the Colonial Secretary's congratulations on the splendid work of the gallant Canadian troops the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General, has cabled:—Please accept on behalf of the Government and people of Canada their most grateful thanks for your telegram which is deeply appreciated throughout the Dominion. We are proud of the part Canada has been privileged to take alongside our gallant Allies and fellow subjects from all parts of the Empire. I assure you we shall continue to make our best efforts till complete and final victory.

DISORDERLY AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

London, Aug. 28.
Italian correspondents state that the enemy is endeavouring to bar the way to Chiapovano Valley which has been reached and passed at various points. Aeroplanes are intensifying the disorder of the retreat by swooping low and bombing and machine-gunning the roads which are crowded with lorries and infantry and guns. Mr. Percival Gibbon reports that troops assaulted Monte Santo, after intense artillery firing at seven in the morning from three directions, namely northwards along the high saddle connecting Santo with Vodice summit, frontally up the steep face overhanging Isanzo and southwards from the low saddle named Dol. By ten o'clock the frontal attackers reached the summit and planted the tricolour. It is pointed out that the Austrians are desperately throwing in reserves in order to stop the advance at Bainsizza Plateau. Probably they are endeavouring to cover the withdrawal of guns and troops north-east of Gorizia. The monitors engaged in the bombardment of Trieste on the 19th included four under the British flag using fifteen-inch shells with a range of 16 miles.

GERMAN "REFORM" PLEASES NOBODY.

London, Aug. 28.
The Free Commission of the Reichstag has received scant courtesy. The reactionaries fear it as a step towards democratisation while the Reformers regard it as a sop thrown to them. The Minority Socialists refuse to recognise its existence, their leader Herr Ledebour describing it as a political hocus-pocus. The "Cologne Gazette" wants cabbages and coal rather than Committees, which merely talk and do nothing practical.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 28.
The Inter-Allied Socialist Labour Conference meets in London to-morrow under the presidency of the ex-Cabinet Minister Mr. Henderson. Two thirds of the delegates are British, a great majority of whom are pacifists. One is a South African and the French delegates include the Munitions Minister Mr. Abel Thomas. There is little prospect of any unanimity of views.

BELGIANS AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 28.
The Germans have been pressing the Belgian Socialists to attend the Stockholm Conference and have permitted a meeting to decide the question which was attended by 100, who resolved as a protest against German cruelty that they would not participate even if the British and French delegates went.

AMERICAN HELP FOR RUSSIA.

Washington, Aug. 28.
Favourably impressed with the Russian Provisional Government's attitude as reflected in M. Krensky's speech, President Wilson has cabled to the Moscow Conference giving assurance of the United States' willingness to extend every material and moral assistance to Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which Russia and the United States are united.

NEW TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

London, Aug. 28.
A transportation service has been created to handle the vast Red Cross supplies going to the Allies. Steamship companies of the Allied Governments have given free much of the necessary cargo space.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

SILVER MARKET.

London, August 27.
Silver is quoted at 45.1 per oz. The market is firm, with buyers.

AUSTRIAN GUARDS IN PEKING.

Not Yet Disarmed—Why?

One week has passed, says a recent issue of the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, since China's declaration of war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, but the Austrian Minister has not yet allowed his legion guards to be disarmed. As the Legation Quarter is not within Chinese jurisdiction, the Chinese Government has requested the Allied Ministers to devise means for disarming the Austrian guards.

As the Legation Quarter is beyond the control of the Chinese Government and the Austrian guards staying in the Legation Quarter refuse to be disarmed, the *Shun Tien Shih Pao* states

that the Allied Ministers should hasten to solve the problem. Up to the present, they have not commenced to consider the matter. The same paper expresses the hope that the question will be solved as early as possible.

According to the Japanese News Agency, the day before yesterday, the Netherlands Minister and the Allied Ministers decided to disarm the Austrian Legion guards and send them to the Western Hills for internment. But these guards refused to proceed to the internment camp without an order of their government, and accordingly it was decided that they should go yesterday. But somehow these guards refused to proceed to the Western Hills even yesterday on account of interference of the Netherlands Minister, it is said. The same agency reports that the French Minister was indignant at this dilly-dallying way of disposing of the Austrian guards.

It has been announced that on the 23rd instant all the foreign Ministers in Peking will hold a meeting to discuss German and Austrian affairs.

£2,100 a Year Income-Tax.

A farmer, Gilmour Links, of Golden-lane, E.C., who was fined £10 at Old-street recently for failing to keep a list of his male employees of military age, was said by his counsel to have lived in London thirty years and paid £2,000 a year income-tax.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Frawley Company.—Presentation of "The Outcast" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Twin Beds" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 1.
Union Insurance Society's Extraordinary General Meeting; noon.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Half-Yearly Meeting; 12.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 2.
Night Fete at the Y.B.O.; 8 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

New Bench of Lincoln's Inn.
Mr. James William Greig, K. O., M. P., has been elected a Bench of Lincoln's Inn in succession to the late Judge Martelli, K. O.

Bishop of Hereford.
The Bishop of Hereford, who is eighty-three years of age and has held the bishopric for twenty-two years, announces that he has decided to retire next spring if his health shows no improvement.

The Persistence of Faith.
"When the air raid was on, he went to her apartments and demanded entrance, as he thought he would be more safe in a house with an unprotected woman."—From a letter read at West Ham Police Court.

Sir F. C. Burnard's Estate.
The will, dated March 23, 1914, of Sir Francis Cowley Burnard, of 18, Royal Crescent, Ramsgate, formerly editor of Punch, who died on April 21 in his 81st year, is proved, the value of the estate being £18,176.

Young England, 1917.
A youth whose head could just be seen above the rail of the witness-box surprised the Deputy coroner by describing himself as a car man. "Yess," he said, "I've driven 'em and vans over a year." "Good gracious!" said the coroner.

No Registered Puppies.
At a committee meeting of the Kennel Club it was decided that on and after September 8, for the period of the war no puppies born after that date should be registered excepting such as are from litters bred under the licence of the Kennel Club for some special reason. The desire of the Government to save food fit for human consumption which might otherwise be used for puppies is the reason given for this drastic action.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 11th September 1917,

at 12 o'clock (NOON)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamship "Shiu Hing"
Length 122 feet.
Breadth 23 feet 5 inches.
Depth 8 feet.
Net Tonnage 1176.
Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.
Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer

By Order of the Mortgagee
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY
the 12th day of September,
1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street,
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The following
Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered
in the Land Office as The
Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 1622 Together with the
messuage erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 85 Queen's
Road Central. Term 999 years
commencing from 26th June
1843. Proportion of Annual
Crown Rent about \$14.00. Es-
timated Area, about 935 Square
Feet.

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Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSTON STOKES
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Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

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"MOUTRIE" PIANO

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Any European, Non-Asiatic or
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Colony should apply in person
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between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

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\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

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MIGRAINE, SPRAINS, FROSTBITE, BURNS, SCALDS,
SUNBURN, CHICKEN POX, MEASLES, SMALLPOX,
SCARLET FEVER, DYSENTERY, COLIC, DIARRHOEA,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.
NEW YORK DEPT. OF HEALTH HAS AWARDED
DIPLOMA OF MERIT TO THIS REMEDY. IT IS THE
ONLY REMEDY THAT HAS BEEN SO AWARDED.
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ROOM suitable as OFFICE,
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FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
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OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens.
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Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Sharnaham, CAN-
TON.
Apply to:—
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TO BE LET.—No. 25, DES
VOEUX ROAD, Central, 1st
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LOST.—Early on Morning of
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TERRIER BITCH, Smooth hair,
white, with black & brindle
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with testimonials to be addressed
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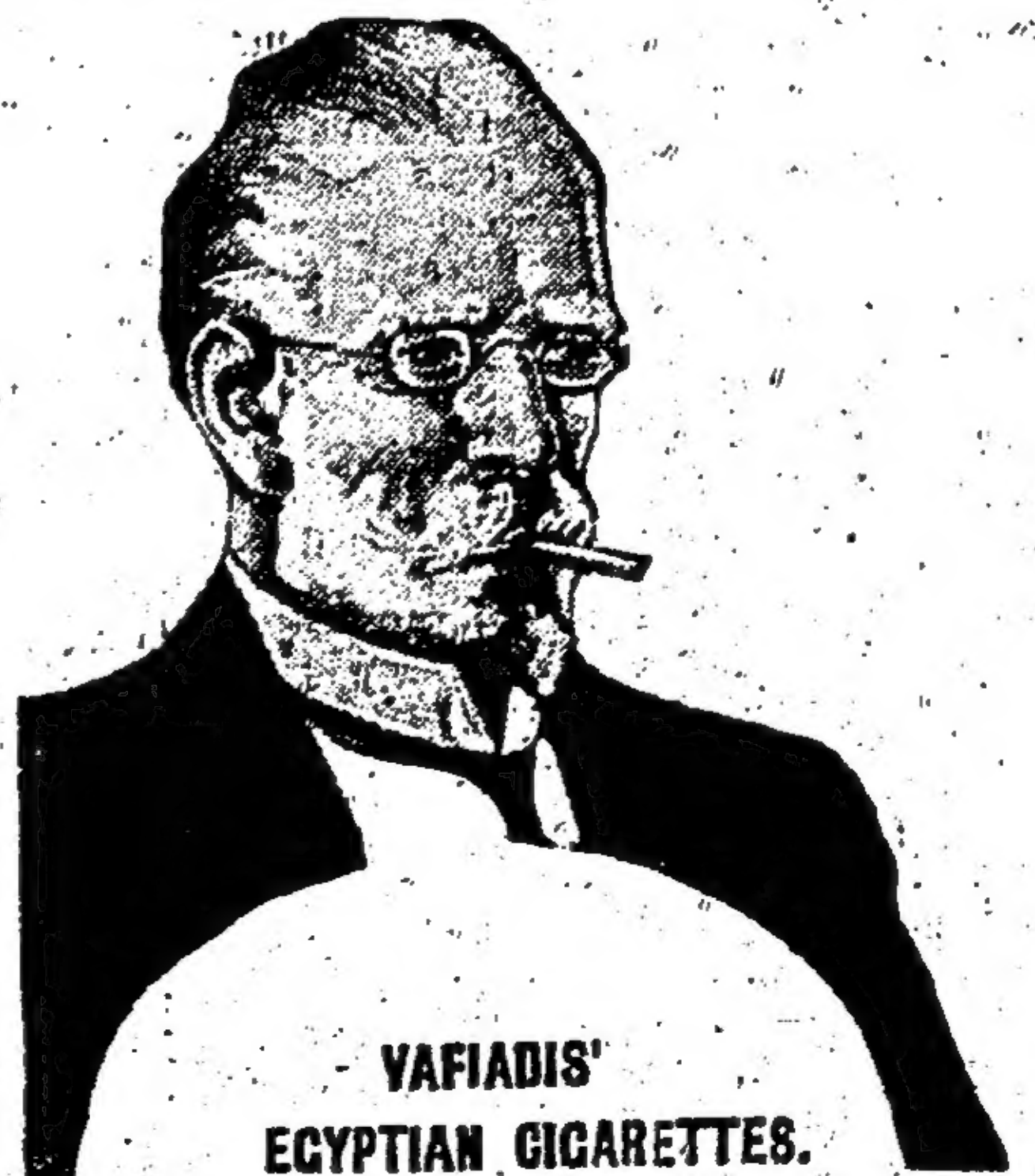
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
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Superline	100	2.40
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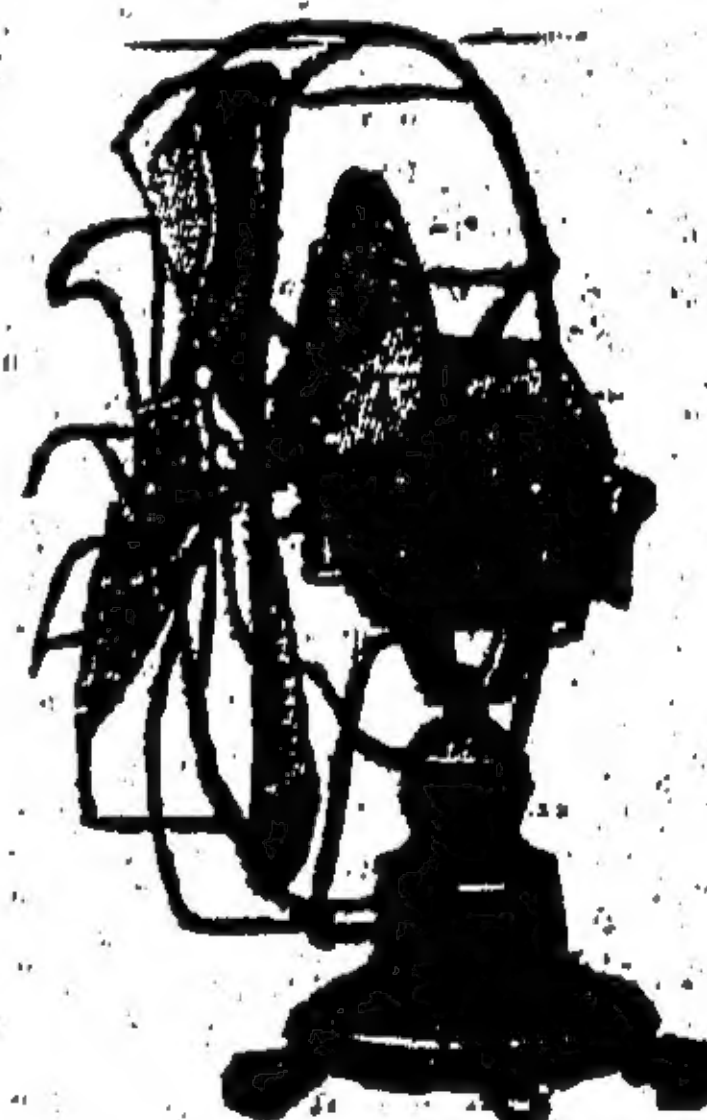
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undersigned on or before SATUR-
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AFTER THAT DATE, holders
will find it necessary to claim
repayment in Sterling from the
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whom the necessary funds will
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THE BOARD OF TRADE
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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

DUBOIS.—On August 23, at No. 37, Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Abel Dubois, a son.

JACKSON.—On August 22, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of Cecil D. Jackson, a son.

DEATH.

POLLARD.—Killed in action in France, on June 26, Herbert Edward Pollard, R. E. A. M. I. C. E., aged 33 years, late Engineering Assistant P. W. D., Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In the discussions which have taken place regarding the exact character of the Chinese system of domestic servitude, one point that has not been mentioned is the encouragement which the system gives to the kidnapping of children. So long as children can be sold for good sums of money, so long will they be stolen for the sake of the proceeds of the selling. That is one reason why some action should be taken to cope with a practice which, from whatever viewpoint it is regarded, is open to the most serious objections. It has been argued that the term "slavery" cannot be applied to the system because the bond-servants are, in common with everyone else, subject to British laws and can obtain their freedom if they so desire. But we wonder how many, if any, of them know that fact. Taken away from their parents when they are of very tender years, they are sold into service, and, in many instances, are never permitted to leave the household which they enter, except, perhaps, when they are again sold into marriage—or something worse.

In commenting on this subject, we notice that our evening contemporary, in a rather lukewarm defence of this system of bondage, talks about slavery being a relative term. No doubt it is, but there comes a point when personal service ceases to be mere employment, when, indeed, it is sheer slavery—and that point is most certainly reached when the servant is sold to the employer for hard cash and becomes the employer's absolute property, the latter retaining the right to resell the servant whenever he or she desires so to do. Our contemporary says that this Chinese system is no more related to the idea of forced labour under the lash than is the British apprenticeship system. For ourselves, we take a directly contrary view. Under the British apprenticeship system, a lad is, by his father, placed under training of some kind, and he merely remains at the work for a specified number of years; his personal freedom in life being in no wise restricted. In the case of the Chinese bond servant, however, freedom is absolutely taken away and, both in regard to the child's service and subsequent movements, its own opinions or inclinations are in no way consulted. If that is not slavery in essence, we do not understand the term. The servants are not literally forced to labour under the lash, it is true, but they are absolute serfs, with no freedom of their own, and many a Court case in Hongkong has revealed the fact that they are often subjected to the most revolting forms of cruelty at the hands of their heartless mistresses. A good deal of this is, by the nature of things, hidden, but when we hear of cases in which these poor girls are mercilessly beaten, their bodies burnt with matches, and heavy articles chained on to their backs while they are in solitary confinement, we get some idea of the state of affairs that exists.

What is needed, for the vindication of British ideals of justice and liberty, is that some step shall be taken to rid the Colony once and for all of this abominable system. It has no rightful place in British territory. There may be—there doubtless are—many cases in which the system operates to the benefit of the children affected, but there are far too many instances in which the reverse is the truth. Besides, it is totally indefensible fundamentally. The authorities might do worse than to investigate the whole question, ascertain how many of these slave-girls there are in the Colony, intimate to their employers that wages must be paid and some measure of freedom granted if the services of these girls are to be retained, and inform the latter that they are free to seek employment elsewhere if they are not satisfied where they are. At any rate, whatever the remedy, some radical alteration in the present system is urgently called for, and there can be no better time for dealing with the problem than the present, when Liberty and Freedom are the watchwords of British policy.

The Typhoon Refuge.

The enquiry which was held yesterday into the collision which occurred in the Mongkok typhoon refuge during the recent gale raises the question whether or not the huge sum of money spent upon this undertaking will ever be justified. Apart altogether from the facts in this particular instance, the opinion was freely expressed during the construction of the refuge, as it has been since, that the shelter, by reason of its size and location, would be practically useless in case the typhoon. Since its completion it has never been tested in this respect, but the fact that during the recent blow, many of the cargo boats and launches sheltering in it suffered heavy damage, would appear to lend some justification to this view. We have heard it said by those who should be qualified to express an opinion that boats might almost as well be in the open harbour as in the big expanse of water enclosed within the breakwater. It has been said, too, that the breakwater walls are not nearly high enough. These are serious allegations, but they are in practically everybody's mouth. This refuge cost over two million dollars of the ratepayers' money to construct, and if there are any grounds for the complaints mentioned, the Government should be closely questioned on the matter.

A Disgrace.

We feel sure that the facts revealed in a correspondent's letter to the *Telegraph* yesterday, regarding the pay of the troops in Hongkong, will awaken in the hearts of all who read it a desire that something should be done, and done speedily, to remedy what is an absolutely intolerable state of affairs. We are told that the Tommies here draw the princely stipend of a dollar a week, out of which they have to pay for cleaning gear and loss of kit, while if admitted to hospital suffering from a complaint which is "non-climatic," they have to contribute no less than sevenpence a day out of their scanty pay. When it is remembered that many of these men were earning good money at home before joining up, it will be realised that the hardships which they are now suffering in a strange land are all the more keenly felt. Indeed, the conditions revealed are a disgrace to British military management. For white men never to be expected to live in the Colony under the circumstances outlined by our correspondent is almost enough to warrant the idea that they are dumped down in this far-off spot and thought no more of by the Imperial authorities than if they never existed. Even in ordinary times, their lot is bad enough; at present, with the dollar ever soaring upwards, it is near to the point of being unbearable. Why some definite remedial action has not been taken long since is a puzzle which we do not pretend to be able to solve. The only hope of something being done now is that Mr. Lloyd George will pay heed to the latest appeal which has been addressed to him on the subject. Both the military and civil authorities here should back up that appeal with all the power at their command.

The Italians Triumphant.
"The enemy is in full retreat." Such is part of the splendid message conveyed from Italian Headquarters, in recording the progress made by our Allies in overcoming the many obstacles that have been confronting them. With steadfastness, determination and every evidence of brilliant strategy, our gallant Allies have of late been more than holding their own with the Austrians, and now, as stated, the welcome news comes that the Italians have the enemy in full retreat, and that they are in possession of most of the plateau of Bainsizza, between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which, it appears, the Austrians had transformed into the most formidable entrenched camp, "with several lines bristling with guns." This is but one of the many glimpses into the powerful forces with which the Italians have had to contend and which, it is now more certain than ever, they are going to defeat. With magnificent courage and infinite resource, our brave Italian Allies are gradually and surely battling their way to victory.

DAY BY DAY.

SINCE THOU ART NOT SURE OF A MINUTE, THROW NOT AWAY AN HOUR.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of John Bunyan (1688).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Free of Plague.
The Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong free of plague.

Band Night.
The band of the R. O. China is to play at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, from 7.30 to 11.30 to-night.

Council Meeting.
The Legislative Council meets on Friday afternoon, when the Military Service Bill will again come up for consideration.

Field Glass Fund.
One pair of binoculars from Mr. A. H. Skelton, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, 21 hand telescopes, 64 binoculars; donations of \$150.

Used to Bribery.
A Chinese trader, who said he had only just come down from the country and did not know the laws, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with causing an obstruction and also with offering a bribe of \$1 to an Indian constable. He said that if he had known it had been wrong to offer the money he would not have done so. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 for the obstruction and a fine of \$50 for the attempted bribery.

Opium Case.
A Chinese preventive officer on duty on the Praya yesterday became suspicious of a sampan, in which a Chinese passenger was seated, and he succeeded in getting aboard, when he found the passenger possessing two and a-half tins of opium. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the man said that he had brought the drug from Saigon. A fine of \$200, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

Dock Theft.
There were two cases of theft from the Taikoo Dockyard before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning. In the first case, a man was found leaving with a hammer head tied round his leg. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks. The second concerned a quantity of small brass piping which a man was trying to smuggle out concealed in a large straw hat. He, too, was sentenced to a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Military Outing.
The Services Entertainment Fund enabled the European Staff of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. to enjoy a most pleasant outing to Macao on the 26th inst. Thanks to the arrangements made by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and, favoured by glorious weather, the trip on the Taishan was ideal. The members of the staff desired to express their thanks to the committee of the S. E. Fund, and to the manager and staff of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. for providing what was a perfect day.

Stolen Lights.
Two Chinese coolies were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court to-day, with stealing from the Hongkong University two electric lamps. The evidence given by an Indian watchman was that he saw the two men, together with a small boy, in the road outside the University. Whilst the boy kept watch, the defendants climbed the pillars of the gate and began to take off the lights. He blew his whistle and, with another watchman, caught the men. One lamp was not recovered. Both men denied the charge, saying they were passing at the time. Inspector P. O'Sullivan stated that there were quite a number of lamps being stolen from the University. His Worship convicted and sentenced both men to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

"THE OUTCAST."

The Frawley Company at the Theatre Royal.

That the Frawley Company in "The Outcast," which was played at the Theatre Royal last night, has taken the Hongkong theatre-going public by storm, there is no question of doubt. Though the Theatre was quite comfortably filled, it is safe to predict that there will be an even larger audience to-night when the piece will be given again. The Company had well established itself in the Colony with its presentation of "Fair and Warner" but in "The Outcast"—a totally different stamp of play—it has surpassed itself, and the question is raised as to how long it will stay and when it will return to give further treats. Those present at the Theatre last night saw for the first time Mr. John Halliday and Miss Eva Lang, and their superb acting of parts which bristled with difficulties have made them first favourites.

"The Outcast" is a play which cannot fail but appeal to everyone who sees it as a faithful portrayal of a life which is common enough in any of the big cities in the world, but about which playwrights, until recent years, have looked on with indifference. It is a problematical throughout, the same stamp of play which made its first appearance in London only a few years ago and found such ready acceptance by the audiences in the great Metropolis as something more true to life than the ordinary run of cheap, wishy-washy dramas, which had had a long life, but of which the public were getting more and more heartily sick. "The Outcast" therefore, is entirely a modern drama, but a drama nevertheless which grips the emotions of the audience, and is full of moments of tragic significance, a play not merely to be enjoyed for a brief space, but one that holds and probes depths of feeling that last and cause one to think of the unhappy lot of the social outcasts fighting life in the underworld.

The story commences in the Piccadilly Flat of Geoffrey (Mr. John Halliday), a young bachelor of small means, but one who gives some promise of making a name for himself in the financial world. Madly in love with a beautiful girl who orally jilts him for a millionaire with a title, he seeks solace in drink and drugs in order to drown the sorrow which gnaws him. The fact that his former sweetheart had that day contracted her marriage with the other man, is the reason for Geoffrey being in a state of deep depression, and he is found a physical wreck by a couple of friends who call upon him to cheer him up. One of these, an irresponsible youth, but nevertheless a loving friend, determines to take Geoffrey out of himself, and, picking up a soda water fountain, levels the fluid at a policeman standing in the roadway below. He misses, and the water streams on to a woman. The friends decide to invite the woman up to the flat to give some change to the wrought feelings of all, and it is here that Miriam (Miss Eva Lang) enters and from now onwards takes almost sole charge of the pieces with Geoffrey. A quiet heart-to-heart talk with Geoffrey, when his two friends have left, is responsible for the fact that each discovers in the other wells of sympathy which only need tapping. The upshot is that Geoffrey's generous disposition cannot see this young creature, who is the victim of a chain of circumstances which have resulted in her downfall, go back to the streets, and, with a view to protecting her, he takes a flat for her. The generosity is not all on his side, however, the exercising over him such a wonderful power of comradeship and giving him such deep sympathy that he is pulled out of the mire into which he is rapidly sinking, renouncing drink and drugs and applying himself to his business, the result being that he is himself once more. In her he takes a pride and interest, educating her and cherishing her till she blossoms forth into a beautiful and accomplished creature. What is more, she has found

STOLEN BOTTLES.

Missing from Messrs. A. S. Watson's.

In Mr. Dyer's Ball's court, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with receiving 24 bottles, the property of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., knowing them to have been stolen. Evidence was given by Mr. Arthur Nobbs, a chemist of the Company, who stated that the paper and string with which the bottles were tied up was identical with that used by the Company. The bottles were made at Home especially for the firm, and were all numbered. It was almost impossible to say how many were missing, because they had a stock of about 10,000 bottles.

Defendant's excuse was that he was a dealer in bottles and sold the bottles he got from European dust-bins to wine merchants. He was asked to buy the bottles by a man, who asked him 50 cents for them. He did not know their value and offered 35 cents, which was accepted. He had not stolen them.

His Worship convicted the man and sent him to prison for six weeks, with hard labour.

Cement Work Theft.

A Chinese, who was formerly in the employ of the Green Island Cement Company, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of brass machine fittings from the Company's works at Hungghom. The value of the stolen material was \$21. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

A great love for this kind and generous man. Notwithstanding that the two for a year are comparatively happy, Geoffrey does not forget his former love and will not give Miriam the status of wife. He at last recognises that this kind of thing cannot continue longer and the inevitable separation is broached, in the main due to the fact that Valentine finds her marriage unhappy and turns to him again. The scene of the parting between Geoffrey and Miriam is fraught with deep emotion, her earnest appeals to him not to leave her to go back to the life she had led before meeting him, being agonising in their intensity. It is in this, the third act, that Miss Lang rises to great heights and is seen at her best, a superb actress who plays her part with great strength. Geoffrey remains adamant, though offering to make provision for her, which she refuses to accept.

The end is reached when Valentine and Miriam meet in the flat of Geoffrey, who has been making plans with the former that they should go away together. Miriam enters, and, though she makes no further appeals to Geoffrey, Valentine is so overcome with pity for the poor creature that she is brought to realise the ignoble part she is playing by leaving her husband, who is admittedly kind and loving. She resolves therefore to return to him, and Geoffrey, offering marriage to Miriam, the two decide to go abroad.

All the other characters in the piece are taken exceptionally well, though the weakness of Valentine cannot but be observed. Possibly this is due to the characters being overshadowed by the very strong part which Miss Lang plays, and also to the fact that the author of the piece finished the story rather lamely. At any rate, the last act could have been made more convincing had Valentine shown her feelings more when she took her farewell from the man she loved. Notwithstanding, "The Outcast" is a play throbbing with life and one that cannot fail but leave a deep impression. The play was a great triumph for Miss Lang and Mr. Halliday.

Tasteful selections of music were rendered during the act by members of the Middlesex Band. The Frawley Company will repeat the performance again to-night.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

With little comment Parliament, by sweeping away the pauper disqualification of voters, has made an enormous breach with a past into which men still living were born. Farmers and manufacturers used to refuse to engage labour except through the parish. Parish relief was part of the rascally wages paid. A man with a little money was refused employment until his reserve was exhausted, so that he could be starved into taking pauper relief and pauper pay. We were largely a pauper nation, with independence and industry practically extinct among the victors of Waterloo and their sons.

Greece's Food Minister has a name of seemingly ill-omen, Empirikos, for it is used the world over to signify a quack. But in truth it is of happy omen, for the empiric was one who, discarding books and accepted theories, formed his opinion, as the name suggests, from personal experience. As Greece, too, has her profiteers, and as the difficulties of distribution seem as great there as here, it may be hoped that her new Food Controller will be true to his name, and be guided by experience, for while the Minister theorises, the profiteer continues to profiteer.

Lord Newton, who headed the British Commission which recently discussed the affairs of prisoners of war with the Germans at The Hague, knows something of the misery of captivity, for he was once the prisoner of Turkish brigands. An antagonist in the House of Commons, of which he was a member at the time, quietly remarked, "When they've kept him two days, they'll pay to get rid of him." If he could but communicate the secret of the art to our captive Tommies! His family is an old one, and has seen history made. His grandfather watched the Battle of Waterloo, thought we were beaten, and kept his horses harnessed ready to fly.

How do our men returning from France secure funds? Without claiming credit, the War Office contrives the matter excellently. Men who come home with French money may get it exchanged without commission at the terminus to which their train takes them, or they can effect a deal at a post office. Highly-paid men on special work at the front reach home with fat purses; others have simply the entries in their pay-books. We hear nothing of the system, but it is immense and admirable, and at a single point as much as £10,000 is paid over daily for its French equivalent.

Already, through German intrigue, Baasmackers has been charged in the Dutch courts with endangering the neutrality of Holland, and he has been acquitted. His life has been continually threatened. The *Cologne Gazette* has announced that:—"After the war Germany will settle accounts with Holland, and for each calamity, for each cartoon of Baasmackers, she will demand payment with the interest that is due to her." A price has been put upon his head by the Prussian military authorities. But meanwhile Baasmackers draws on his magnificent draughtsmanship, fishes away, leaving gushing those who look on good drawing as a sign of academic oldsmidism. With a few strokes of charcoal he paints a war. With a dash of red and a few lines he depicts the mingled glory and irony of Russia's revolution.

A Novel Plot.

At Sheffield, Richard Hawkins, chairman of the local non-conscription branch, was charged with being an absentee. He traced his ancestry back to 1517, when one of his progenitors was made a Freeman of York, and claimed that this was hereditary, and that one of the advantages was that he, as a descendant, could not be pressed into the King's service. The magistrates fined him forty shillings and handed him over to a military escort.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Facts and Super-Facts on the Western Front.

If the German public exercises any intelligence, it must be sorely puzzled by the talk of the German press since the battle of Arras began on April 9th. The way in which the military critics now contradict themselves and each other; the perpetual claims of victory coupled with assertions that the battle is not over and may not be over for a long time; the attribution to the Allies of absurd plans in order that it may be proclaimed that those plans have failed, while all the time no two writers give the same version of the "plans" of which they know so much; one would imagine that all this would make even Germans start thinking: We are told as a fact, and we shall give the evidence presently, that some Germans have started thinking. We are not going to analyze these articles, of which a large number lie before us as we write; they are not worth it. But it is worth asking why not only the German press but some of the German official reports are now so steeped in this tone of theatrical exaggeration. The answer is a simple one; it arises from the fact that the moral of the German people is not all it should be, and that a growing number no longer credit their own reports or their press.

Major Endres, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, gave the whole thing away in an article on April 22nd. How it passed the Censor is a mystery. He spoke of the increasing frequency with which critics would "dish up platitudes in fine language and coin new words unknown to the military vocabulary" (he probably refers to "elastic retirement"). "That they might appear fine to the layman and thus conceal their real worthlessness... Tactics and strategy have nothing to do with the blustering of the feuilletonist." Then he went on to say "We have no sure foundation to go upon, and we are not allowed to say what we think instead of what may be said." (Italics ours). These last words are the key of the whole matter. Writers in the German press are not allowed to say what they think. The best of the German critics, Herr Gadke, has tried once or twice lately to write of realities, and been promptly called to heel. Ludenert himself is the most "blustering feuilletonist" of them all; witness his famous official report of April 24th, of which the hysterical tone made such an impression on neutral countries, with its modest statement that "England's might has suffered a heavy and sanguinary defeat through the foresight of General Headquarters," i.e. himself. The whole thing is being done to produce an effect on Germans at home, to try once again the effect of massed repetition on public moral; but it is not as successful as it used to be. We attach little value to any German statement nowadays; but it is a sound legal maxim that a man giving evidence against his own interests is generally worthy of such evidence available. Major Morant, now of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, had already before April 9th been talking about the disbelief of Germans at home in their own reports. On April 12th he wrote that the battle of Arras "has perturbed those who read the enemy reports with greater care than the German." On the 17th "There are alas! in Germany still many people who do not yet have absolute confidence in the genius of the High Command. These persons... by their lack of self-confidence damage the Fatherland." On the 24th: "The only peculiar thing is that this makes believe. (The Allied reports) is also affecting German nerves. Flabby people at home, who have sunk into their doze, are mesmerized by the number of prisoners claimed. If such doubters and 'patriots' are shown our well-considered estimates of the enemies' losses in men, they are arrogant enough to say that these estimates are arbitrary." (As Mr. Rait has explained elsewhere that these 'estimates' are just

HARDEN'S SUPPRESSED PAPER.

Explanation of Reason of German Government's Action.

Amsterdam, July 7. — *Die Zukunft* of Berlin, Maximilian Harden's publication, which has again been suppressed, informed its subscribers that the action was taken in consequence of its issue of June 30. This number criticized the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's* statement on the Grimm-Hoffmann affair which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann as a Swiss Federal Councillor, and the expulsion of Robert Grimm, the Swiss international Socialist, from Russia after the exposure of the recent abortive peace manoeuvre. *Die Zukunft* ridiculed the newspaper's humanitarian pose and said early peace was only possible by Germany crushing her enemies or joining her efforts to those of the majority in the world.

"It is only this second miracle that is obtainable by human strength," *Die Zukunft* pointed out, and says further that the arms of Germany's enemies are the right of nations to self-government, honest and merely specious diminution of armaments, an arbitration court to decide who is guilty of starting them, a bond of nations to carry out the court's decision, and the creation of a situation which would remove the will of one mortal, and place it in the hands of the community.

"It," continued *Die Zukunft*, "Germany sees celestial signs shining over these aims, then peace is attainable to-morrow, but if a situation for which millions of people have yearned, appears ignominious to her, she must continue to fight until one group conquers and the other sinks down."

Sir George Alexander. Sir George Alexander has been compelled to cancel all engagements owing to indisposition. His doctor has ordered him complete rest for three months.

guesses based in analogy, the 'patriots' may be excused their incredulity. On April 15th the *Kreuzzeitung* published a frantic appeal to the German people to "keep its nerve." On April 17th the *Deutscher Kurier* contemplated the possibility of their not "holding out" through "weakness of nerve." On April 26th, Morant was much perturbed by the strikes in Germany, and wrote "If the whole rigour of German martial law is really to be used, we must regret it."—Everyone knows how it was used on May 1st. On May 3rd he wrote of the "bombastic" German reports subsequent to the one of April 24th, to which we have referred. "We ought to expect that neutrals would see in the tone the importance of events, for we have held out victoriously in the west. But they do not think as logically. . . . They are discovering that the tone is a sign of weakness." On May 5th the *Hamburger Nachrichten* came out with the statement that there are people in Germany "who doubt the trustworthiness of the German official publications about the air fighting. . . . Many good patriots are disturbed by the great difference in the number of machines reported by the Germans to have been shot down and the machines stated by the enemies to have been lost." And well they may be; we shall come to this in a subsequent article.

This is a considerable body of admissions as to some movement of opinion in Germany. How much the German authorities dread this may be seen in the daily talk about the submarines in which every form of exaggerated appeal to the German people is worked to death. We remember that Britain was to sue for peace in three months, i.e. early in May; though we are glad to know that we are now given an extension of time for "a few months longer." Meanwhile, though we treat the matter in grave earnest, we have hardly even begun to feel discomfort, let alone anything more important. This submarine talk forms a useful commentary on the present outpourings of the German military critics, if anyone is inclined to take the latter seriously.

WAR BREAD.

Its Effect on Health.

Medical men, and especially medical officers of health, are directing their attention to the probable effect of war bread on the general health of the people, save the *Daily Telegraph*. In different parts of the country there is a prevalence of unusual abdominal trouble and of skin disorders of various kinds which may not be unassociated with the bread now consumed. Certainly in many schools and public institutions there is not the same clean bill of health upon which, as a rule, they pride themselves, and in seeking the cause for the difference attention has been directed to the bread, which in many cases is the main constituent of the dietary of these places.

Although ostensibly only one kind of flour is being sold by the miller, and that of a standard fixed by the Government, there is no doubt that the bread served out to customers in different parts of the metropolis and elsewhere varies to a considerable degree. That in itself is a matter which calls for explanation. There are places where bread can be obtained quite palatable in every way; there are others where it is almost unpalatable. To the well-to-do this is hardly of importance, seeing how numerous are the substitutes which can be obtained. It is, however, vastly different where the poor and where children are concerned, for the provision of substitutes is no easy matter, especially in these potatoless days.

Up and down the country sincere and praiseworthy efforts have been made by the managers of residential schools to keep within the bread allowance laid down by the Food Controller—4lb per week—but after careful experiments it has been found almost impossible to arrive at a figure below from 8lb to 11lb per child. There are cases, of course, where the managers have succeeded in keeping within the scale, but they are the exception and not the rule. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that the bread provided must be good and wholesome in view of the great part it plays in the food of the child.

But what is the position? The flour which the baker now receives contains 41lb, which is at all times heating, and never more so than in these hot days, and the abdominal and skin troubles referred to may be directly due to this fact. Recently several important bakers, receiving numerous complaints that the bread they sold had gone bad. Atmospheric conditions may have contributed largely to this result, but there is little doubt that the quality of the flour had much to do with it. In one case the whole supply of bread to an important institution was condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

The question is being seriously asked whether some alteration in the standard of the flour used for war bread should not be made by the Government. Is the wheat shortage really such as to warrant so low a grade? There is no sacrifice the people will not make provided they feel sure that the position warrants such sacrifice, but they look to the authorities not to frame regulations which may impair seriously the health of the people unless they are forced by necessity to do so. With evidence of so much abundance in many directions there is serious questioning as to the wisdom of lowering the quality of bread to such an extent that it may prove harmful to the health and vitality of the country.

Killed on His First Day. Jack Berdechsky, a 17-year-old boy, was found jammed between an archway and the floor of the lift in the factory where he had started work that day.

Fatal Affray at Bradford. At Bradford, Leish Gill, steelworker, was remanded, charged with unlawfully wounding another workman, William Smith, at Barretts forge. It was said that during an affray on Friday night, accused struck Smith on the head with an iron bar. Smith died in hospital.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

WAR COMFORTS.

Further Parcels from Kowloon.

Mrs. Capell informs us that the Kowloon Unity Workers have, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co., sent off the following articles:—To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, one parcel, containing 16 pieces men's clothing; to Miss Vivian, the Maurice Hostel, one parcel of old clothes, containing 16 pieces women's clothing; to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, two parcels of new clothes, one containing 24 pieces children's clothes (material supplied by war charities) and one containing 12 pieces (material supplied by different members).

The following letter has been received:—The Children's Aid Committee, 50, South Molton Street, London, W.

June 28th, 1917. Dear Mrs. Capell,—You are kind to the Children's Aid Committee. We were so pleased to see a parcel from Hongkong this morning, and we did not expect such a large supply of lovely things. There were such very pretty frocks, such useful sleeping suits, and we cannot thank you and your friends enough for your continued interest. The little frocks arrived at a most opportune moment, because we have had some very hot weather lately, and that means that we have been inundated with requests for cool clothes, and I am sure the very pretty embroidered dresses will commend themselves to the kind hostesses of our children. They always like to have something nice for Sundays. Thank you all so very much.

Yours truly,
MARGARET DOUGLAS,
Hon. Secretary.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Death of Major Collins, D.S.O.

The Times, in recording the death of Major Percy Robert Mardoch Collins, D.S.O., R.G.A., says:—He was the youngest son of Mr. Henry M. Collins, late general manager in Australia of Reuters, and now of the British Empire Club, 12, St. James's Square, S.W., and was born in Melbourne in 1891, and came as a lad to England, where he was educated at his uncle's (Mr. Hawtreys) school, Westgate-on-Sea, and at Cheltenham College. He passed into Woolwich in 1908, and gained his commission in the R.G.A. in 1910, in which year he played in the winning football team against Sandhurst. After serving for three years at Hongkong and during the native disturbances at Canton he was ordered to England soon after the outbreak of war, and then joined the heavy siege battery, with which he went to the front in May, 1915. He was appointed to the command 10 months ago and continued to hold it until he fell on June 23rd last. He was mentioned in dispatches at the New Year and was awarded the D.S.O. on the occasion of the King's Birthday 1st month. Major Collins leaves a widow.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Bough, A. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Chief Inspectors and Staff Inspectors. With reference to notice posted at Headquarters' Club mentioned in Orders of August 20, 21, all Chief and Staff Inspectors will attend at Headquarters' Club at 5.45 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday, the 30th. August, prior to the inspection. Those without swords and belts will carry regulation walking sticks.

Strength. Joined, No. 1 Company.—P. C. 370 J. C. Stopps.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY-TYPIST (English) requires position. Previous experience. Box 1315 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—A MATRON, with previous experience, for First class Hotel. Apply Box 1316 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

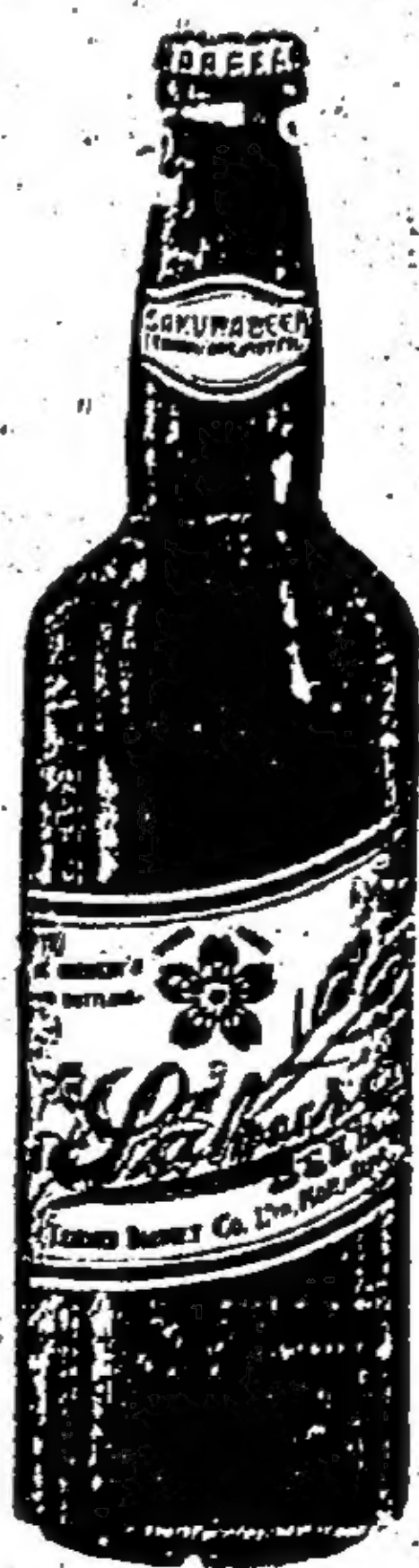
DON'T SPILL THE POLISH.



The Firm that tries to economize and does not advertise is doing a good thing in a bad way.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

OUR TIES



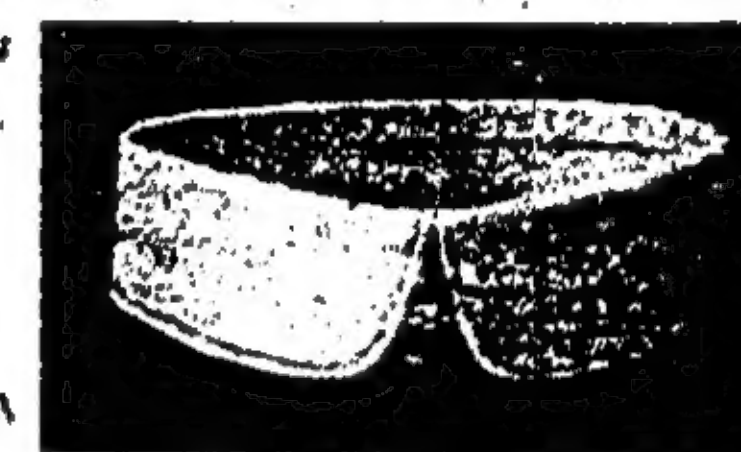
are designed to please the eye and please the men who wear them—and they are doing it, too.

New designs in printed and spot foulard silk Ties for Bows and knots have just arrived.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd

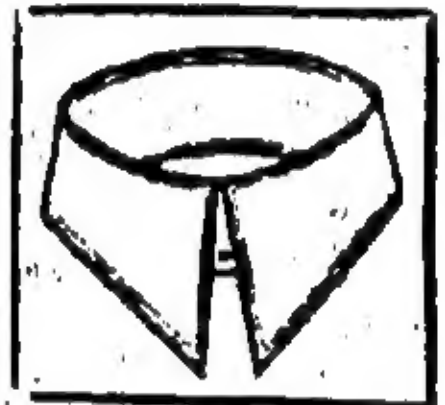


POWELL'S COLLARS

Deaths 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4"

MAINTAIN THEIR HIGH-STANDARD

Stocked in all the leading Shapes and in quarter sizes.



Price \$4.50 Per Dozen.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 2573 {Your Eyes. | Tenor. |
| " {Lolita | " |
| 2619 {Dear Devon Lass. | Baritone. |
| " {A Dinder Courtship. | " |
| 2665 {Deep in My Heart. | Contralto. |
| " {Loves' Garden of Roses. | " |
| 2579 {Unlil. | Tenor. |
| " {The Garden of Your Heart. | " |
| 2365 {The Somerset Farmer. | Baritone. |
| " {Bashful Tom. | " |

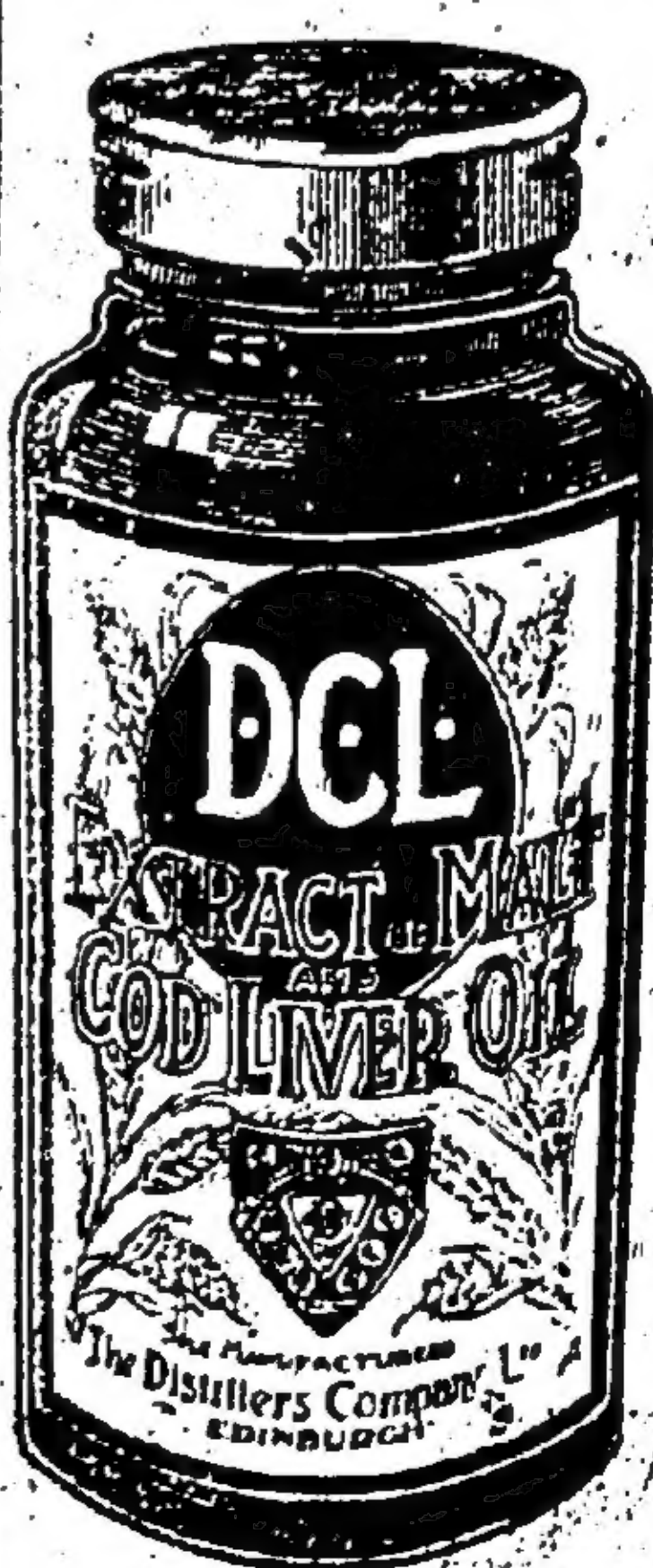
THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



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CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135.
8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

31,625 tons displacement. 30,825 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.
One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry-Gymnasium-Vernandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. BRAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1083.

DEE VOUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 12th Sept. at noon
	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 8th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto, T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Skilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	MON., 3rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SEPT., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	SATUR., 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Taketa T. 9,600	FRI., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 1st Sept.
MOJI and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PANAMA LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIRYO MARU	22,400	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" only call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

KATO MARU
15,500SEIYO MARU
17,300

TICKETS are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply toT. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 16th Sept. S.S. Bintang 17th Nov.
Tjisondari 15th Oct. Tjikembang 16th Dec.ALL STEAMERS Fitted WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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THE ROYAL MAIL
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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
W'WEL, C'FOO & TIENSIN Kueichow	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean	Anhui	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	2nd Sept. at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	4th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong August 28, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom		in port	2nd Sept.	Amoy, S'hai & Kobe
Tjilwong		31st Aug.	15th Sept.	Kobe, Y'hama & Shanghai
Tjibodas		12th Sept.	28th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjimanock		22nd Sept.	28th Sept.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 4th Sept. at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 7th Sept. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang	Sun., 2nd Sept. at 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 5th Sept. at daylight.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNIO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Davao.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Old Conway Boy's Distinction.

Amongst the many "Old Conway" boys who are upholding the honour of the school ship in this memorable struggle is Lieut. John O. Buckler, R.N.R., who was recently commended for meritorious services in a deep trench from the Honourable J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Forces. Lieut. Buckler was educated on the "Conway" during the period 1901-03, and left her to enter the service of Messrs. J. S. De Wolf and Co. on board the Engelhorn. In 1907 he was on the Inversnaid and later became second officer on board the Westgate. Subsequently he spent twelve months on the China station, but on the outbreak of the war, was called up for active service and drafted to British East Africa. Lieut. Buckler, who is a member of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, has sent the following letter to the secretary, in which he speaks in very warm terms of the good old ship:—"Dear Sir,—Will you please convey to the committee of management of the 'Conway' my sincere thanks for, and deep appreciation, of their letter of congratulation. When one sees the interest the management take in their former pupils it makes one proud to be an 'Old Conway Boy'. Wishing the old ship and her commander, Captain Breesebent every success.—Yours faithfully (Signed) J. Buckler."

American Iron and Japan's

Shipping.

Japanese shipping men and importers are considering steps to be taken with regard to the American prohibition of the export of iron and steel says the "Japan Chronicle". The interested merchants in Tokyo have interviewed the authorities and sought their opinion on the matter. It is said that the authorities will appoint a Committee from among the officials of the Foreign Office, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and of Communications to conduct negotiations with the U.S. Government with a view to getting supplies of iron and steel from America, and also to make investigations regarding the attitude to be assumed by the Japanese Government concerning the proposed reduction of tonnage and freight now under consideration among the Allies. The Tokyo merchants expressed to the Government the desire that such a Committee should include delegates of the merchants concerned, a desire which the Government is said to have fully appreciated. It is accordingly expected that appointments to the proposed Committee will be announced shortly. According to present indications, the Japanese authorities appear to regard as inevitable the transfer of some Japanese vessels to the Atlantic as a quid pro quo for an unrestricted supply of iron and steel from the United States.

The N.Y.K. European Extra

Service.

The question of the proposed reduction of the N.Y.K. European extra service still remains undecided. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha persists not only in withdrawing all extra steamers from October, but in refusing to entertain negotiations for any extra tonnage on the European run for September, unless the shippers are prepared to pay 500s. per ton as freight for steels. On the other hand, the shippers sent representatives to the Hokkaido, the producing centre for beans and peas, which constitute the principal goods now going to Europe, with the object of making necessary investigations to decide how far the freight-rate can be raised. These representatives were not very successful in carrying out their mission. It is said that this is because some of the Hokkaido producers with the Takahashi Gomei Kaisha as a central figure, had taken the opportunity of planning to export to Britain independently of Kobe and Yokohama exporters, and through the Otaru Chamber of Commerce entered into negotiation with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the question of the extra European service, hinting at their willingness to pay a freight of 500s. Moreover, a difference of opinion is said to have arisen between Kobe and Yokohama shippers, and this has rendered the situation more difficult. It is alleged that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's manoeuvre is responsible for the plan of the Hokkaido producers to trade direct with Britain. It is not definitely known what increased freight the Kobe shippers are prepared to pay in order to retain the N.Y.K. extra European service, but it is understood that they will not grudge paying a rate of 500s.—"Japan Chronicle"

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS:

MOSCOW CONFERENCE SPEECHES:

London, August 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that M. Tschaidze, President of the All-Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, followed General Korniloff in a speech at the Conference. He chiefly demanded internal reforms. His reference to Army reform was vague—he merely asked that the powers of Commanders and Committees should be defined, and urged that all nationalities in Russia should decide their own destiny after agreement with the Constituent Assembly.

PREPARING TO RETREAT?

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraph* announces that the Germans are everywhere fortifying the northern frontier of Belgium, near the head of the Scheldt. It is estimated that there are fifty thousand reserves at Antwerp.

PROPERTY SALE.

Forty Dollars a Foot Realised.

There was a large company at Mr. G.P. Lammer's auction room yesterday afternoon, when the sale took place of the leasehold property and land, known as No. 289, Des Voeux Road Central. The lease of 999 years dates from January, 1901, whilst the annual Crown rent payable is \$20. The area of the land is 1,120 square feet. Mr. H.A. Lammer conducted the sale and bidding started at \$28,000. Bidding was very brisk and the price offered rose by \$1,000 bids up to \$40,000. One hundred dollar bids were then accepted, and eventually the high price of \$44,500 was reached before the property was knocked down to the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company. We think that this must be a record price for land and property of this description in the Colony, as it works out at \$40 per foot.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Provincial Assembly Elects New Governor.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 28 as follows.

After the Civil Governor's recent departure, the Tachun, in order to meet all emergencies, ordered all the guards and the patrolling forces to fix bayonets and to arrest anyone acting suspiciously.

Most of the officials in the Civil Governor's office have tendered their resignation but the Tachun requests them to remain. However, a number left for Hongkong to-day, along with their families.

In view of the difference of opinion between the Tachun and the Civil Governor, who, before his departure, handed over the command of 20 battalions of King Wat troops to Chan King-ming (a member of Dr. Sun's party) the excitement of the inhabitants has turned into alarm, and not only the people but many officials have removed their families away from the city.

The Provincial Assembly has protested against the Tachun's official communication which says that the appointment of a new Civil Governor should be decided by the Acting President whom Kwangtung has already recognised, its "independence" being only against the Cabinet, and has elected Wu Hon-man (a former Tachun of Canton) as Civil Governor by votes 55 against 8. This result was immediately communicated to the Tachun and Luk Wing-ting. A great many members left the Hall before the voting took place.

It is reported that the Provincial Assembly has sent an official letter to Wu Hon-man, requesting him to accept the Civil Governor's post without awaiting the decision of the Tachun and Luk Wing-ting.

Refuge During Air Raids.
Dover Corporation is arranging with residents in main streets to show conspicuous notices that the public may enter their premises in case of day-light air raids.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Feuds of the Austrian Nationalities.

Berne, June 23.—The present situation in Austria-Hungary is not, as many English people seem to imagine, a sudden crisis, but a state of affairs as old as Austria, and the cause is that the Empire has been established and maintained on a policy of violence exercised by the German-speaking and Magyar population with regard to all other nationalities. The Poles, who hold the balance of power, have asserted themselves to an unexpected extent, demanding Polish independence and refusing to support Olan Martinits, whose resignation was caused by the Polish party. It is not surprising that those who are well acquainted with Austria-Hungary should say that Austria has forfeited the right to exist and that European peace can never be secured unless she is abolished as a State.

The pitch which matters had reached before Olan Martinits resigned is shown by the fact that at the plenary sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Friday week there were only sixteen members, present, and five speakers in succession could not be found when their turn came to speak. On another occasion, when a member of the Right began to speak, every member of the Left departed, and vice versa.

As yet Parliament has met comparatively few times, but often enough to prove that the racial dissensions in Austria are even more deep-rooted than before the war. All the high-sounding newspaper articles about the "universal patriotic self-sacrifice" with which all the Austrian nationalities went forth in the defence of the Habsburg Empire are now seen to be a fairy-tale. "It was against our will," exclaimed the Czech deputy Skrbny, "that war was declared."

It was the Prussians and Magyars together who forcibly drove the non-German and non-Magyar peoples of Austria-Hungary to the battlefield, and who pointed machine guns and fired rifles at them if they showed the slightest sign of resistance. Thousands of Czechs, and Southern Slavs, we now learn, were sent up in concentration camps and prisons as "suspicious" or "doubtful," and here hundreds of them died a miserable death. Even now, while the Austrian Reichsrath is in session, more than a dozen deputies, Slavs and Italian-speaking, are pining in dungeons, their seats empty.

"Not enough have been strong up," screamed the German-Bohemian deputy Heine in the faces of the Czech deputies in the Austrian Parliament the other day, and in this very same Parliament his fellow-deputy, the notorious German-Nationalist Wolf, called the Czechs "traitors to the King and country."

The Clerical anti-Semites are, of course, again infuriated with the Jews, and raging against them. The Jews meanwhile are undergoing cruel persecution, especially in Galicia. Italian-speaking Austrians and Southern Slavs complain that they have been persecuted beyond belief or description. In short, the Austrian Parliament has been a vent for the grievances of Austrian subjects speaking in eight different languages and all against the tyranny of the German-Austrians and the Magyars. This is Austria to-day under the rule of the young Emperor, about whom nothing definite seems to be known.

In Hungary matters are no better. Count Tisza, with his autocratic strength, has gone, but the autocratic Magyar spirit remains, persistent and self-assertive as ever, and it scarcely seems as if the Premiership of Graf Moritz Esterhazy, with all his Oxford education and the vigour of his thirty-six years, will be able to bruise the serpent's heel.

Pig Iron.

For the unlawful possession of 100 lbs. of pig iron, valued at \$8, a Chinese was fined \$10, or, in default of payment, was ordered to serve 14 days in jail, by Mr. J.R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day.

A BIG "BLOW."

Typhoon Passes Over Shanghai.

For the first time, it is believed, the centre of a typhoon has passed directly over Shanghai and that, although the gradients were remarkably steep, it had not developed dangerous force is a fortunate circumstance that has saved the shipping in port and the city itself from great devastation. Fortunately, the typhoon landed considerably to the south, at Hangchow, and its journey overland robbed it of what force it originally may have possessed so that, when it struck Shanghai, the squalls were not of sufficient intensity to do much damage.

Although the exact centre passed somewhere between Shanghai and the Saddle, it was sufficiently close for all the phenomena of the passage of the centre to be felt. The wind had been blowing steadily from the North-east for the whole of the morning and early afternoon of the 20th with the glass falling alarmingly until, at 4 p.m. the squalls, which had been increasing in intensity, suddenly ceased and it fell dead calm. The glass stopped falling and presently showed signs of rising until, shortly before six p.m., the wind came away again with its old forces, lightly modified, from the opposite quadrant, South-west, eventually changing to West.

This caused serious alarm to the small craft which had taken refuge under the Pootung shore of the river and now found themselves on a lee shore, but after the first burst of squalls, it began to take off and rapidly lessened as the disturbance moved away toward the Yellow Sea. Had it been otherwise, with their sheltered position transformed into a most exposed one, the small craft would have suffered greatly and the devastation would have been even greater than in the blow of July, 1915, when so many were lost or damaged.

The typhoon gun was fired at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 20th and as there appeared every indication that a typhoon of unusual severity was sweeping down on Shanghai, every precaution for safety was taken. The passage of the centre so close to the city, however, and the changing of the wind to the opposite quarter would have rendered all these precautions nugatory had the typhoon not lost most of its force in the journey overland. Add to this the fact that it came one day after the highest high-water of the spring tides, and it will be seen that Shanghai also escaped by a narrow margin a serious flooding.

The first indication given was of a depression East of the Philippines, on August 15, moving N.W. On the 16th it was N.E. of Luzon, travelling in the same direction and on the following day was passing through the Baiting Channel. After this it seems to have pursued a more Northerly course, for at 8.45 a.m. on August 19 it was reported as being in the centre of the Formosa Channel. On the 20th reports followed each other rapidly. At 9 a.m. it was reported S.E. of Wenchow, moving N.N.W., at noon it was East of the Hsianshan, and at 5 p.m. N.E. of the Hsianshan, still moving N.N.W.

The centre was of an oblong shape with its main axis lying in a North-easterly direction so that, while one end of the centre was at Hangchow, the other was nearly at the Saddle and Shanghai was therefore able to experience the true cyclonic wind circulation of the centre.

After passing it moved away up the Yellow Sea and, rearing more to the North was reported, on August 21, to be moving toward the Gulf of Pechili.

The weather outside was extremely bad and vessels arriving shortly before the typhoon passed, reported very heavy Easterly winds at the month of the Yangtze with mountainous seas—Shipping and Engineering.

Smartest Fire Station.

The challenge cup given by Sir Ed Smith, J.P., L.O.O., to the London Fire Brigade for the smartest turn-out, had been won by Euston, that station's normal time, after deducting the handi-cup allowance (4 sec.), being 9.73 sec.

BRITISH CLOSING ON LENS.

Prussian Grenadiers in a Tight Corner.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, June 23.—The Canadian patrols are working forward on the southern side of Lens, and forcing back the enemy's rearwards by sharp skirmishes preceded by heavy gun fire on the German strong points and wired emplacements where their machine-guns are hidden.

Two hours after midnight last night, when a half moon flooded all the country-side with pale light beneath which the shadows of buildings and trees were ink-black, a sudden dash was made by our troops upon some curved trenches to the right of Leauvette village—just a huddle of ruin—on the south side of the Lens Canal.

In the middle of these trenches, behind rags and tatters of barbed wire, an enemy machine-gun sputtered out bullets in spasms of hate—I have heard these internal machines tapping through a quiet night in Lens like demon undertakers noiling down coffin lids—and a Canadian patrol had to side-slip to get out of its field of fire.

Their comrades smashed their way into the trenches on the left and the right, bombing up to their centre. The position was held by a small body of Prussian Grenadiers, some of whom fled to the dark ends of their dug-outs and had to be bombed out. It was fear, not courage, which made them resist capture, the terror that comes in the night with a glint of moonshine on steel and hostile faces at dug-out entries and foreign voices shouting harshly bits of French slang up by barking hand grenades.

He would be a brave man not to blench at such a sudden uproar tumbling into one's ditch in the small hours, when vitality is low and frightful apprehensions lurk in the shadow world of night. More than 20 Prussians and one of their officers stumbled back as prisoners, and it is likely that the Canadians have hunted other men up from the tunnelled rooms.

Avion is not likely to remain in German hands much longer, for this Canadian advance last night is pointed like an arrow at the centre of the curved bow, which is the shape of that suburb of Lens, a peeping round in a crescent with the canal dividing it from the city itself. On the south side Avion spreads out like an opened fan with straight streets as its ribs. Every house in every street is but an empty shell cracked by gun fire, but it is crawling with machine guns as thick as black-baites in a dirty London basement, to judge from a map I have covered with black dots to show their positions.

Perhaps by this time some of them have gone back into Lens itself, on the safe side of the mine crater, which have been blown in the roadways to check pursuit. Last night, before the moon was up, I saw another kind of play, and it was much more amusing. It was not far from the scene of war—near enough for 12-inch shells to pound the players to pieces and make a mess in the audience if fate had been unkind. The laughter that rose in gusts from 800 officers and men made such an interruption seem impossible, though the ugly thought was expressed aloud to me by an officer at my side.

All the men here had been in the fighting line a little while before they booked their tickets for the show of the "Bow Belle," by the talent of a London division. And the "talent" itself has been through Hell fire—it is just a year since Gommecourt—before being cherished as a precious thing, not to run the risk of bullets and to be kept well back with the ammunition wagons when Londoners go over the big again.

Because it would be a horrid loss to the spirit of all this London crowd if any accident of war should sadden the sunny smile of Nigger Mark, the King of Oons, whose songs, of Dixie set one's soul dancing to their ragtime rhythm and whose feet are as light as gossamer on a summer day in Alabama. And what would be the

GERMAN ANGER AT MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"A Good Peace is Now Made Impossible."

Amsterdam, July 1.—Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech is given great prominence in Saturday's German papers.

The Krupp organ, the *Reinisch Westfalsche Zeitung*, always violent, declares that the speech contains nothing new, but that it is an indication once more that England needs peace. "Our U boats will," it says, "give him the best answer." As Lloyd George knows, it goes on to declare, "our U boats stick fast in England's throat, and no boasting and statistics will get rid of the fact. England has passed her military zenith."

The *Cologne Volkszeitung* says: "Lloyd George knows Germany is ready for peace, and, therefore, the responsibility for the continuation of this murderous war rests with England. Lloyd George also knows that the Central Powers cannot accept the peace conditions he speaks of unless they wish to sign their own death sentences. What Lloyd George demands is peace which only a complete victor can insist on. No country at war with England can accept his conditions without loudly declaring to its own people that it is defeated, and that England has triumphed over her adversary. If Mesopotamia and Armenia are taken from Turkey, it immediately falls into ruins. If German colonies are not returned to us then our position in the world is destroyed. If England insists on the principle of self-government of nationalities, that means the downfall of Austria-Hungary. Without England's triumph there is no peace for Lloyd George. If there is anything which steals the German courage, makes German hearts ironhard, and rouses the strength of resistance to the highest degree, then it is English peace conditions. England is carrying on war in order to annihilate Germany. But England will bite granite, and the rest will be seen by our U boats."

The *Cologne Gazette* regards the speech as a revelation of English deceit. It declares that exhausted Europe is asking why the war goes on, and what England really wants. It says: "The English Premier openly admits that England is conducting a war of robbery and conquest. So that England may obtain a couple of rich countries, the world must continue to bleed. Neutrals must continue to hunger and nations be consumed in revolution and battle, so that England may possess the Garden of Eden and the well-governed German colonies. Now we know. Time has made us hard, and as our army has accomplished the unbelievable, so will our people endure suffering and need a little longer rather than agree to a premature peace to advantage Lloyd George."

Two "Ladies" in the Piece.
There was a little beauty in silk stockings with the neatest ankle and the sunniest of golden hair on this stage behind the lines. Looking at this figure in a dainty frock with a white petticoat, the tender heart of man—less tender when he goes out with a bayonet—could not see a more charming little bit of Dresden china than this young soldier boy of a London Regiment, who dances in high-heeled shoes like Cinderella of the fairy tale.

There was another "lady" in the piece, who played the part of a tragedy queen so perfectly that one laughed till one's eyes were wet at the preposterous mimicry. Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*.

ENEMY SHIPS IN CHINA.

Rumours of a Cheap Sale.

As a result of China's declaration of war against Germany and Austria, various kinds of enemy property such as merchant vessels, etc., have been confiscated by the Government in accordance with International Law. A great deal of the confiscated property is of military importance and has therefore been taken over either by the Ministry of War or the Ministry of the Navy. Civilian property has so far not yet been touched, and to all intents and purposes, it is not expected that the Government will confiscate it, also. With regard to the enemy ships that have been taken over by the Ministry of the Navy, however, a startling report was recently published in the *Osaka Mainichi*, to the effect that the Chinese naval authorities had received offers from certain Japanese capitalists or official agents to sell to them all enemy vessels at a rate that would be considered ridiculously cheap even in pre-war days. According to the said paper, the vessels, aggregating a gross tonnage of 36,000 tons, are to be sold for a total sum of \$2,000,000, which means that each ton is only worth \$250, whereas the market price was over \$800 per ton several months ago and is still higher to-day. The following translation of the report referred to speaks for itself:

"Included amongst the German and Austrian property confiscated by the Chinese Government since the declaration of war are 15 ships of various sizes aggregating a total tonnage of 36,000 tons. Concerning these vessels an almost unbelievable report has been circulated. It is to the following effect. A few days ago the Minister of the Interior sent a confidential friend of his in Kobato China to consult the Chinese Minister of Communications, Mr. Tso Ju'lin, with the object of purchasing the enemy vessels that have been confiscated by the Chinese Government. Owing to the straitened financial condition of the Chinese Government the negotiations have been going on very smoothly, and there is every prospect of the transaction being successfully concluded. The total price to be paid for the fifteen ships with a total tonnage of 36,000 tons is \$2,000,000, which means that each ton is going to be sold only for \$250. These ships have to undergo certain repairs before they can be put to sea, but whatever the expenses connected with the repairs, the price named must be considered exceptionally cheap, because at present ordinary merchantmen cannot be bought for \$800 per ton, which was the price ruling some months ago. Now there is such a dearth of steel and iron, on account of the ban on their export placed on them by the United States Government since the declaration of war, that shipbuilders will not accept orders no matter whatever price is offered to them. It will therefore be a great commercial triumph if the present negotiations can prove successful, because apart from the monetary profit the transaction will bring to Japanese merchants, the ships will help to enlarge Japan's mercantile marine and increase her overseas trade."

Regarding the above report, the Chinese Government has notified the foreign Ministers to the effect that unless, with the consent of the Central Government already made or about to be made regarding the sale of German or Austrian ships in Chinese waters, will be considered valid. It was stated in the notification that there are at present 12 enemy ships in China.

Dublin Unemployed.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has consulted the Chief Secretary for Ireland with regard to the case of the unemployed labourers who to the number of 800 paraded the city and marched to the Mansion House. The labourers say they are willing to go to any place in the three kingdoms, but that the labour exchange will not take men of military age.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

South Africa's Great Future in Cotton.

"The need for increasing the supplies of cotton within the Empire is therefore urgent. No doubt the more tropical parts of the Empire, such as India, Egypt, East and West Africa, and the West Indies, afford at first sight the most promising fields for development of the cotton industry, but as we have had occasion to show in our Second and Third Interim Reports, there is far greater opportunity in Australia and the Union of South Africa than is generally known."—Dominion's Royal Commission Report. After gold, agriculture! Indeed, the South African agricultural enthusiast will tell you that the real, permanent backbone of the continent is agriculture. And, looking ahead and well into the future, he is perfectly justified in his assertion. South Africa is capable of producing most agricultural products known to the world, and has already built up for herself a position of importance in that direction. But there are certain products, the suitability of which for cultivation in South Africa is as yet but dimly appreciated, and foremost among them is cotton. One thought of Lincolshire's huge industry as the principal centre of activity suffices to convince as to the immense market for the commodity, and this being the case, the sooner a wider understanding is reached of South Africa's ability and advantages as a field for a large cotton productive industry by grower and capitalist, the better for them and for the country. As matters stand today, cotton is in no sense an experimental crop. That stage is past, and the South African product is a proved success, both in the country and in the home markets. The most favourable results have been secured in the warmer parts of the Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Province, Transkei, Zululand, and Swaziland, but in the Union itself the principal centre is the Rustenburg district. Here there is no misconception as to the future. That farmers in this area are fully alive to the remunerative return from cotton growing is abundantly testified to by the wholesale manner in which it is being taken up. Even farmers and settlers with comparatively small holdings are concentrating their efforts on cotton production, and are reaping returns beside which those from tobacco and cereals are completely dwarfed. This is no idle statement. It is confirmed by the Government cotton expert, who adduced facts and figures to testify that during the past season the area for culture had been increased by 500 to 600 per cent., and it is anticipated this increase will be maintained during the next season. It the Rustenburg and Zoutpansberg areas something like 6,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of cotton. In the Zoutpansberg district—comparatively a new entrant into the field—while last season there were only some 100 acres under cultivation, this season the number had been increased to over 2,000, and no fewer than 200 farmers have decided to try their hand at cotton cultivation. According to the same authority, last season there was produced within the Union 500,000 lbs. of seed cotton, and it is anticipated that the present crop will reach 3,000,000 lbs., giving 1,000,000 lbs. of lint. The variety of cotton largely grown belongs to the type known as American Upland, and it is important to note at the outset that the South African product, as a rule, realises from 4d. to 1d. more per pound on the Manchester market than the best American Upland. Taking the average yield per acre as up to 500 lb. of lint, and estimating on a selling price of 8d. per lb.—as a matter of fact, a shilling and over is nearer the correct figure—a total value of £12 10s. per acre is obtained. Cultivating and harvesting run to about £2 to £3 per acre and the average clear profit for all seasons would give us £7 to £8 per acre. A financial result on that scale quite out of the class of mere cotton. But this is by no means all. A by-product of cotton is an important stock food, invaluable for the fattening of stock and for dairy pur-

poses. The means that, apart from any extensive Transvaal industry, in cotton cultivation, there is ready at hand a valuable product which would prove a cheap foodstuff for use on Transvaal ranches, for to digress for a moment there is no prophecy more capable of material realisation than that one day on the not too far distant future Johannesburg will have become a second Chicago. Even to-day, the cattle-raising industry is rapidly assuming large proportions in the Union, so that the market for this by-product of cotton culture is assured. Thus from the by-product alone the farmer would derive an income sufficient to recompense himself for the whole of his expenditure in cultivation, and to calculate his sales of lint as pure profit. Cotton growers in South Africa are also fortunate in having at their doorsteps a shipping organisation which not merely carries their produce rapidly to market under conditions making for delivery in best condition, but one which actively encourages production. As Dr. William Macdonald, the well-known South African agricultural expert, reminds us, the year before the outbreak of war the chairman of the Union Cotton Company, Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., stated that in order to assist the efforts of those who were endeavouring to establish cotton growing in any part of South Africa, where the soil and conditions were suitable, he would arrange for the free conveyance of the first 2,000 tons of cotton grown in South Africa and shipped from any Union port to the United Kingdom. In other words, the cotton growers of South Africa would be able to ship free of charge 8,000 bales of an approximate value of £100,000. We know Sir Owen too well to take it otherwise than that soon as shipping facilities allow he will do his utmost in the direction of assisting growers in the Union to market their cotton—to give them effective help at the very time they most need it to ensure reaping the best advantage at the sales. What the Union Cotton Line has accomplished for, first South African maize, and more recently, for meat and fruit, it may be assumed that the same relative assistance will be extended in the case of cotton. Looking at the position in the light of the few simple facts already stated, then, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that conditions all round favour cotton growing in South Africa—in any district where there is an annual rainfall of 15 inches or over—and that once embarked on the enterprise, the farmer and the capitalist have their returns secured for them, and their sales turned into clear profits by the commercial utilisation of by-products. Finally, it is not to be lost sight of that the manufacture of oil from cotton seed is also a matter to receive close attention at a time when the production of oil of all descriptions is of world importance. Let it be remembered that annual imports into South Africa of oil made from cotton seed total some 200,000 gallons, valued at nearly 250,000 sterling! In conclusion, the remarks of the Zoutpansberg Review on the subject of the local cultivation of cotton may well be quoted. Urging the growing of the product in the Zoutpansberg district, the journal adds:—"What has been lacking so far is that degree of co-operation which is so vital to the success of new ventures. It is incumbent upon agricultural societies and farmers' associations to move in the matter.....The initiation of a proper system of propaganda would work wonders, and as the market for cotton is virtually limitless, that fear that attaches to over-production should not be the bugbear that invariably haunts the inauguration of a new industry." That is the position—a secure market, and most favourable conditions at the producing end. With intelligent co-operation, and, perhaps, Government incentives, there is no limit to the producing capacities of South Africa in the matter of cotton supply.—The African World.

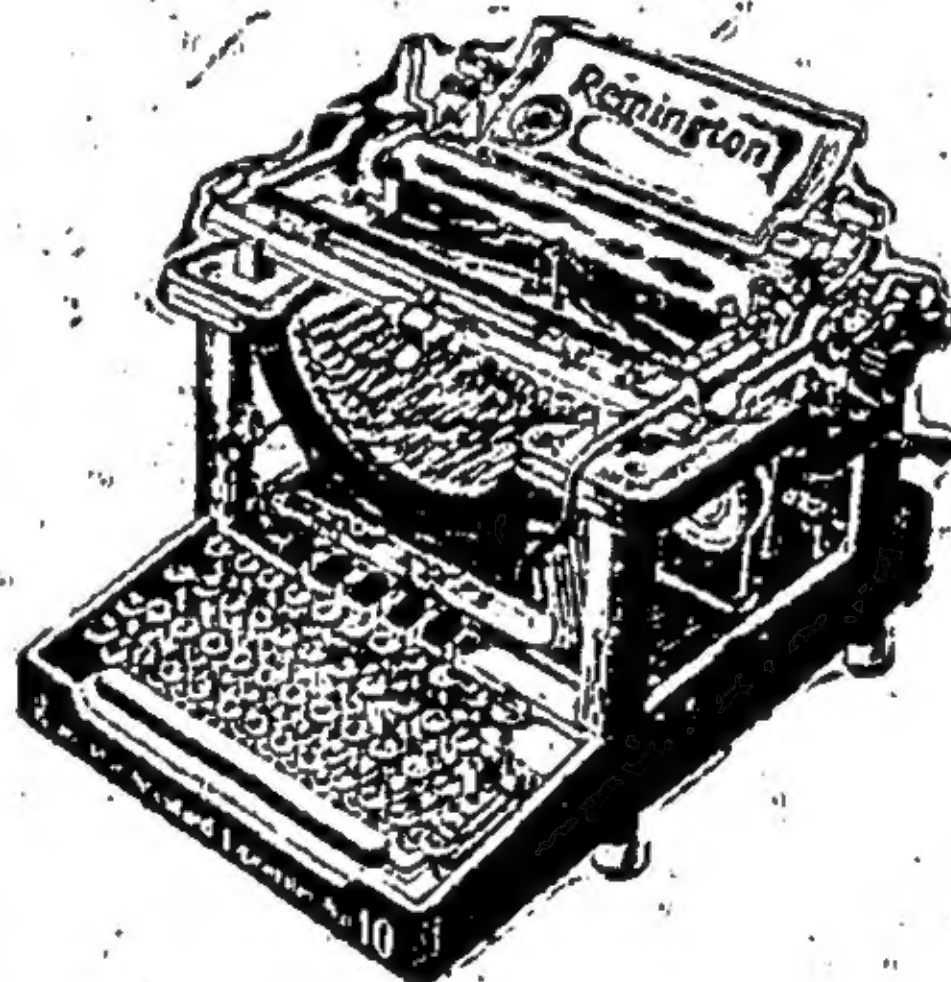
ing to a notification by the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Government may in future requisition more shipping. In such case, there may not be sufficient time for those concerned to make new arrangements. It is, therefore, advisable for exporters to stipulate in their contracts that shipment is subject to the tonnage available. If it is necessary to secure special export permits, exporters should see to it that the execution of contracts is understood to be conditional upon such permission being obtained, with the object of avoiding the complications that might otherwise occur.

Asiatic Soap Market.
As a result of the war's interference with Germany in South China there has been a great increase in the amount of American soap imported into all the South Asia ports. The change in the trade has also stimulated the local production of soap in practically all of the South Asia countries. Japanese soap products have again commenced to come into the market more freely. In the Philippines a local coconut-oil company has placed on the market a very satisfactory laundry soap of which it reports large sales, and it is also placing a cheap grade of toilet soap on sale in the islands. The largest increase in sales of soap to China, however, has been on the part of Hongkong, and has consisted chiefly of the product of a local soap factory which succeeded to the business of one owned and operated by German interests before the war. Much of its raw material comes from the United States, the oils, however, coming mostly from China itself and Java and Ceylon. The cost of its raw material is about 20 per cent. over pre-war figures, while the price of output has advanced in greater degree.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Sir John Brunner, Bart., presided over the ordinary general meeting of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., which was held recently at the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool. The Chairman said last year for the first time he omitted to carry the meeting through the profit and loss account and balance sheet figure by figure, and he gave as a reason that a man in his position was not at liberty to talk at large, and he proposed to follow that rule on the present occasion. They had carried forward from the profit and loss account a much larger sum, £218,000, against £120,000 last year. The difference between those two amounts would more than amply suffice for the amount of excess profits. The figures of their profit and loss account and of their balance sheet had been arrived at by studying the matter in a conservative spirit. They would see in the balance sheet in the profit and loss account a war expenditure of £33,000. It was the third time that war expenditure had appeared in their profit and loss account, and the total of the three sums was £105,000. There would be another figure to add next year, and he hoped that was going to be the last. They held themselves at liberty to charge the war expenditure not against their profit and loss account, but to their reserve fund, which was

very large. He moved "That the directors' report and statement of accounts be adopted and that the following dividends be paid for the half-year ended 31st March, 1917, viz.:—(1) To the holders of preference shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less income tax; (2) to the holders of ordinary shares at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, less income tax." Mr. Robt. Mond formally seconded, and the resolution was adopted. On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. T. Smith, Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. G. Jarmay, and Mr. Emile S. Mond were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. J. O. B. Tandy moved, and Mr. W. J. Yarwood seconded, and it was agreed "That the directors other than managing directors each be paid at the rate of £500 per annum for services rendered during the year ended 31st March, 1917." The auditors were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and staff terminated the meeting.

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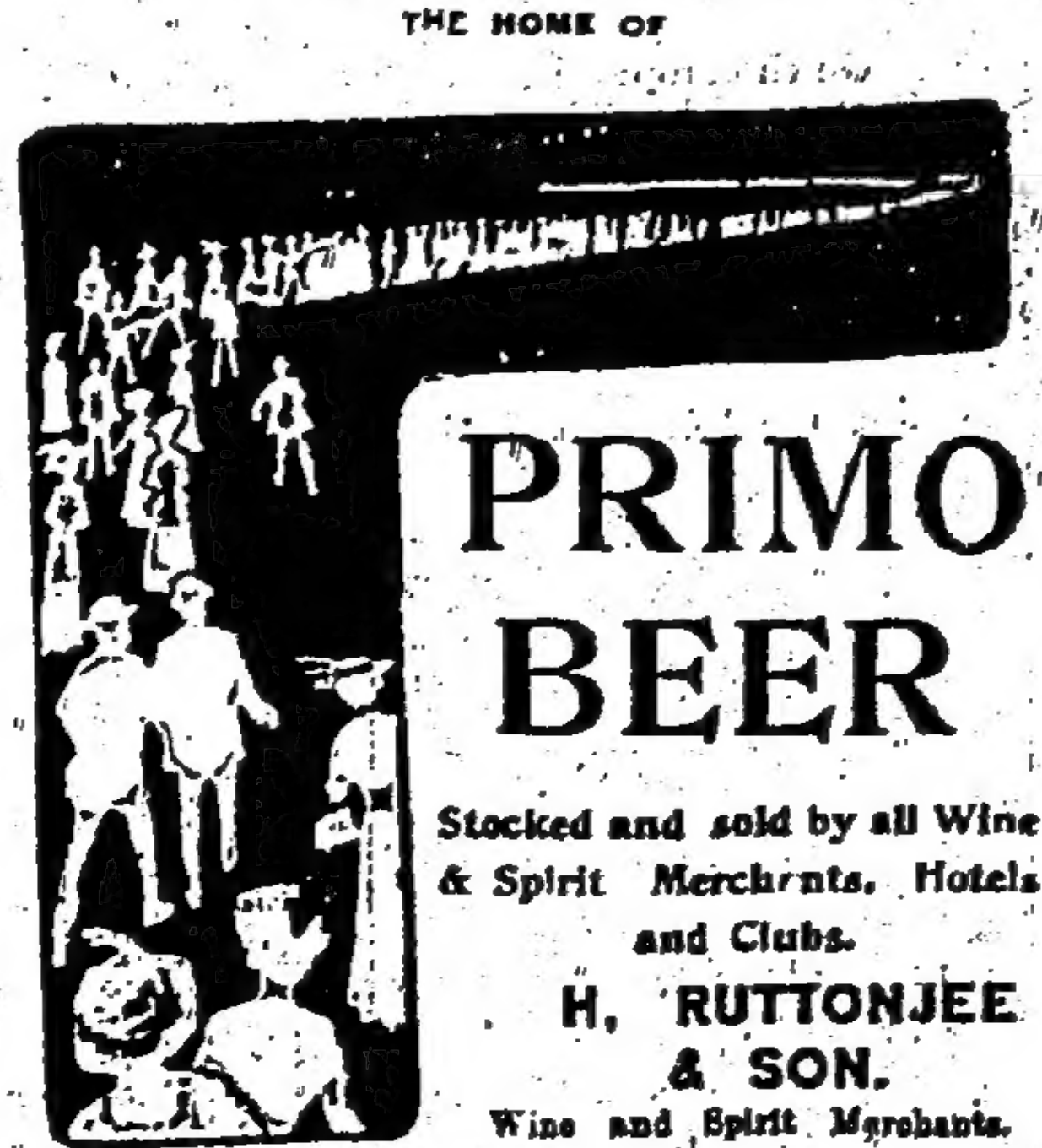
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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks Ltd. \$580
Cantons n. \$320
North Chinas n. £140
Unions s. \$800
Yangsches n. ex 73 \$19

MARINE INSURANCES.
China Fire n. \$133
H. K. Fire n. \$300

FIRE INSURANCES.
Douglases sa. \$31
Langkats s. \$17
Indos (Def.) sa. \$39
Indos (Pref.) sa. \$35
Shells b. 108/6
Ferries n. \$29

SHIPPING.
Sugars sa. \$92
Malabons n. \$29

REFINERIES.
Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats s. £14
Raubs s. £2.60
Tronchs n. 25/6
Urals n. 32/-
Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves sa. \$75
Kowloon Docks sa. \$134
Shai Docks n. £78

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals sa. \$88
H. K. Hotels b. \$97
Land Invest. b. \$85
H'phays Est. b. \$6
K'loon Lands n. \$33
Shai Lands n. £75
West Points b. £72
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos n. £160
Kung Yiks n. £116
Shai Cottons s. £128
Yangtzepeos s. £5.75
Orientals n. £42

MISCELLANEOUS.
Borneo n. \$64
China Light & P. n. \$4.50
Providents b. & sa. \$74
Dairy Farms n. \$23
Green Islands b. \$23
H. K. Electric n. \$484
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149
Ropes n. \$28
Steel Foundries b. \$104
Trams, Low Level sa. \$6
Trams, Peak, old s. \$9
Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90
Laundries b. \$8
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons sa. \$6
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 29, 1917.

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Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T Demand 3-4
30 d/s 3-14
60 d/s 3-14
4 m/s 3-12
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 127 3/4
T/T Japan 139 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 71 3/4
co & New York 170 1/4
T/T Java 170 1/4
T/T Manila Nom.
T/T France 415 1/2
Demand, Paris 416

BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C 31 1/4
4 m/s. D/P 31 1/4
6 m/s. L/C 31 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 31 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 72 1/2
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 428 1/2
6 m/s. France 433 1/2
Demand, Germany 71 3/4
Demand, New York 71 3/4
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 143
Demand, Singapore 127 3/4
On Haiphong 54 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 57 prem.
On Bangkok 54 1/2
Sovereign 6.60 Nom.
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Bar Silver, per oz. 45

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General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

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Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,500,000

Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. C. E. Doolittle, Chairman

Hon. Mr. E. H. Rogers, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. C. E. Doolittle, F. C. Guthrie, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. H. Rogers, Esq.

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"COMMANDER"

"Commander" is not only superior in size ~ but also in quality

ORDINARY SIZE
(MOST ANY CIGARETTE)

SUPER-SIZE
("COMMANDER")

Conveniently packed:—
20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet
and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the regulations adopted by the French Customs, which prohibit the importation of gold and silver articles, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, which prohibit the importation of gold and silver articles, either by letter post or by parcel post.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macau.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kau Kong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917.

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works, In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds two Wooden Sheds and a Tank. The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1830. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

THE PLANT AND MACHINERY

in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKEE, DEACON & HARBSTON,

1 Des Vaux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.30—No returns from Japan and continental stations north of Shanghai. Pressure has increased slightly over Annam, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it is probably highest over Japan. A trough of relatively low pressure extends from the Annam coast, across the Philippines to the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.90 inches against an average of 63.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—Westerly or variable winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, August 29, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather

Victoria 6a 29.50 72 98 w 1 b

Shanghai 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Tokyo 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Kobe 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Yokohama 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Manila 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Cebu 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Calcutta 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Rangoon 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Bombay 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Colombo 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Singapore 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Penang 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Malacca 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

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Malay Peninsula 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

Sumatra 6a 29.75 75 94 w 1 b

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
TO-NIGHT! AUGUST 29th TO-NIGHT!!

J. R. WILLADSEN

Presents the

FRAWLEY CO.

and casts of New York and London dramatic stars

in

"THE OUTCAST."

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

JOHN HALLIDAY
HOMER BARTON
GEO. AUSTIN MOORE
REYNOLDS DENNISON
EDWARD MASON

EVA LANG
CORDELLA HAAGER
ANNETTE TYLER
VALENTINE SIDNEY
GLORIA FONDA

REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSES

"Twin Beds" Thursday & Friday 30th and 31st

"Bought & Paid For" Saturday 1st Sept.

"Sunday" Monday 3rd Sept.

"Under Cover" Tuesday 4th September.

"Jerry" Wednesday 5th Sept.

"Paid in Full" and Vaudeville Thursday 6th Sept.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 28th August, 1917.

PATHE'S GREAT GOLD ROOSTER FILM.

"AT BAY."

(5 parts.)

Featuring FLORENCE REED.

Supported by

FRANK SHERIDAN & OTHERS.

PATHE'S BRITISH & AMERICAN GAZETTES

and

VARIOUS COMICS.

Friday, 31st August.

7th & 8th Episodes.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company, to 30th June, 1917, with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager and Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL, (Causeway Bay)

THE above School re-opens on MONDAY, September 3, at 9 A.M.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. G. Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL duties will be resumed on SATURDAY 1st September. For terms for Boarders and Day scholars, apply to

THE HEADMASTER, Hongkong 28th August, 1917.

ITALIAN CONVENT

Caine Road.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

NEW term for Elementary (Beginners), Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced (Speed) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917.

Private classes held in the morning.

Examinations for Certificates will be held as usual by the Local Committee at the end of the term.

For further particulars apply at the Convent.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailing dates.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 5s, or larger advertisements from 10s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lah Van Koo to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

the 30th & 31st August, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwoong Periods.

Comprising:—

Sang-de-bosuf vases, White Goddess of Mercy (Ming).

Fine crystal vases & snuff bottles.